

## The Intelligencer

Office Nos. 23 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Is the calamity which has so suddenly come upon them the friends over the river—substantially part of our own community—have the sympathy of those on this side who fortunately escaped the terrible visitation. Through no fault of their own they have met with heavy loss. Some of them have been suddenly bereft of their homes, being obliged to seek the first roof that would shelter them.

The heaviest sufferers are the families of men who work for day wages, who have seen the savings of years crushed to splinters by one blow. These unhappy neighbors need help. The people over the river are doing what they can to help each other, but we much mistake the people of Wheeling if they be not disposed to lend a hand. The Intelligencer will gladly turn over to the proper persons any contributions that may be sent to this office. He gives twice who gives quickly.

A two-page supplement of good reading goes with to-day's Intelligencer—sixteen extra columns and no extra charge.

This black coast of Newfoundland had a blow yesterday, but it was nothing compared to the Spring Zephyr that swept the Ohio Valley.

Mr. POWDERLY, the head of the order of the Knights of Labor, is out in another pronouncement, some features of which are good and some of which are yet to be considered.

This business review of the country looks somewhat better as viewed through the spectacles of R. G. Dun & Co. The speculative fever in real estate in the South is still rampant.

The temper of the Wheeling club of the Ohio League will be tried to-day against a strong picked team. The public will be well pleased, free of charge, just to let them see what the boys can do.

Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOULT gets there with great power on the Irish Question bill. If this bill does pass there will be enough sentiment left in the kingdom which will be the nucleus for another struggle.

It was twenty-two years ago yesterday that President Lincoln breathed his last. While time flies it is well to remember that Lincoln once lived. The American people are too often forgetful of their greatest men.

It appears that the Panhandle road has been the feast off which the discontented railroad men have fattened for some time. No sooner have the car thieves been detected than the inquiry started by that exposition revealed stealings by the cashier at the general freight offices at Chicago.

Chicago Carpenters' Strike.

CHICAGO, April 15.—It was confidently expected this morning that the carpenters' strike would end to-day on the basis submitted by the master carpenters' association. In case the strikers failed to accede to these terms it was said the master carpenters would begin to advertise for carpenters at points outside of the city. The answer of the executive board of the carpenters' council to the proposition was submitted at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It rejects the proposals and reaffirms the original demands. The master carpenters then replied, refusing to accede to the slightest of their original stand. A mass meeting of the journeymen will be held to-morrow or Sunday, at which permission to return to work at once will probably be granted. The 700 or 800 carpenters of the Independent Master Carpenters Association. The members of the Independent Association are nearly all small contractors and have long ago acceded to the strikers' demands. Large contractors, who are fighting strong, propose to begin immediately advertising for new men and claim that 2,000 outside workmen will be gathered into the city by a week from to-morrow.

Lincoln's Anniversary.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—The twenty-second anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, was commemorated in the hall of the House of Representatives this afternoon, the services being under the direction of the Lincoln guard of honor. The exercises continued over two hours and were largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Seymour of the Springfield diocese and Hon. W. H. Cullum, member of the House of Representatives. Clinton L. Conkling, a member of the Lincoln guard, read a historical paper descriptive of the life of the great leader. The services were terminated by the singing of the national anthem and the playing of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Will be Boycotted.

DETROIT, April 15.—The Executive Board of the Iron Molders Assembly, Knights of Labor, held a meeting to-night to consider the question of striking in connection with the strike of the pattern makers. The board decided to support the strikers, and it was ordered that the men keep at work on whatever they can until they receive further orders from the Executive Board. This means a pro-appeal at least of the threatened strike. It has been rumored that bridge and bench patterns will be used as the defensive association demand, and that pattern cast will be boycotted all over America.

An Empty Coffin.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—At Green Bay J. P. Sneyd was arrested recently on a charge of having murdered his wife. He claimed her death was due to a fall down stairs. The Sheriff to-day proceeded to disinter the remains and found the coffin empty. She was finally overpowered, evidently with an axe, and the remains removed.

Saved in Split of Heart.

LIMA, O., April 15.—Mrs. Hand, living near here, locked herself in her house this afternoon and then set fire to the building. A large crowd gathered and forced the door open, when the woman attacked them with a pitch fork and tried to drive them off. She was finally overpowered and the house saved.

Struck by a Train.

CHICAGO, O., April 15.—A passenger train on the Erie and Railroad to-day struck and killed a man, who was walking on the track beyond Plainville. The body was brought to the city where it was recognized as Harvey T. Clark, of Chillicothe, Ohio, a Knight Templar, who had been visiting the city to attend the meeting of that order.

## WIND—SWEEP.

The Spring Zephyr Wafts Through Our Neighbors.

TOWNS OF MARTIN'S FERRY.

And St. Clairsville, Turning into the Breath of the Cyclone.

WRECKS MANY BUILDINGS.

Seventy-five Houses Damaged in Martin's Ferry.

AND 100 IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

Many Homeless Families Find Shelter in a Rink.

WESTERN BLOWS ECLIPSED.

Roofs Lifted With Great Ease and Dispatch.

AND HOUSES MOVED

Without any Expense to the Owner of the Property.

INCIDENTS OF THE "GALE."

Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, the most terrific and destructive storm which ever visited this section of the country, was experienced on the other side of the river, the range of its worst effects extending from beyond St. Clairsville to the river, at Martin's Ferry. The storm in its devastating power and all its characteristic features was a regular cyclone, and the wreck and damage it left in its track will exceed a million dollars. Houses were demolished, barns blown down and scattered, trees uprooted or snapped off like pipestems, and in a number of cases serious injury to persons occurred, though so far no loss of life has been reported.

The storm when first noticed was approaching St. Clairsville from the west, its track seeming to lie along the National road, with sudden deflections to the north and south. The first damage done so far as known was the destruction of the Belmont County Infirmary barn, and from there to the east end of town houses were wrecked at short intervals. The path of the storm continued in an easterly direction, and at Martin's Ferry it wrought havoc, about seventy-five houses being destroyed.

When the first sign of the approaching cyclone was noticed it was sweeping toward St. Clairsville from the west in the shape of a funnel-like cloud having the appearance of a mass of dense black smoke. The little end of the cone was down, and a tail-like streak descended toward the ground, sweeping about like a lash and leaving ruin wherever it touched. It is evident that the fury of the storm was not entirely spent at the river. It swept over Wheeling in the upper air, doing no damage to speak of in the sheltered valley, but leaving serious traces east of here.

While the storm raged the air was perceptibly agitated with electricity. The lightning was not especially vivid nor frequent here, but the presence of the electrical influence was very noticeable. Over the river and a little distance south of the city considerable hail fell, and it rained pretty freely all through the track of the cyclone. The cyclone was raging while the storm here was at its height, and the sky the blackest. The dark storm cloud over Martin's Ferry was plainly visible from Wheeling.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE AND VICINITY.

How the Cyclone Struck and the Rain it Wrought—Not a House Escaped.

The damage done in and about St. Clairsville by the awful windstorm was terrible in the extreme. Situated as the county seat is, on top of the high hills of Belmont, it was exposed to the full fury of the destroying cyclone. It came almost without warning and cut its entire swath right through the central and most populous and wealthy portion of the town, wrecking fine residences, business blocks and churches. There was devastation from one end of the town to the other. It was the worst disaster the town has ever known. The people of that section never experienced, during its destruction, the famed cyclone of the West. Over one hundred houses and barns were either entirely demolished or so twisted and wrecked as to be practically ruined. Included in this number were several of the finest residences, fine churches, stores and public offices. Considerable live stock was killed, or so crippled as to necessitate killing. Strange to relate, no person was injured, but a number were seriously injured. The fortunate fact that no one was killed may be rightly regarded as a miracle.

A \$20,000 LOSS.

A moderate estimate of the loss occasioned within a radius of three miles from the center house is at least \$200,000 and the probability is that the losses that will be discovered to-day will materially increase that amount.

WHEN THE CYCLONE STRUCK.

It was just fifteen minutes after three o'clock, as indicated by a number of clocks in houses that were wrecked almost at the same time, that the cyclone swept through the place. For an hour previous the air had been thick and misty. A short time before the coming of the destroyer the sky became overcast and a darkness descended upon it that of thick protracted. The sky west of the town was observed to have a dull copper cast.

SMITTED WITH TERROR.

Suddenly a breeze began to blow and then came a shrill whistling sound that rapidly increased to a terrible roar. The people began to take alarm—they rushed out into the streets and looked in the direction of the storm and looked in the direction of the storm and looked in the direction of the storm.

black, double funnel-shaped cloud was approaching with appalling rapidity. As it whirled along nothing seemed to stand before the devouring monster. Huge clouds of dust and debris were leveled as though they had been straw. The air was filled with roofs, broken timbers and debris of all kinds.

The frantic cry of alarm given by those who were first on the street, and the awful roar that preceded the dense cloud had been sufficient warning, and nearly all were able to reach some sheltered spot before the fury of the wind burst on the town.

AWAY WITH A CRASH.

There was an awful chorus of sounds as the black column bore down on the town, that lasted for about twenty minutes, and then it was all over. Head above the sickening roar was the crash of buildings and trees as they were leveled. A mass of women and children and the yells of panic-stricken men. The air was filled with roofs that were lifted bodily and carried three and four squares; bricks were hurled from houses and roofs; weatherboards and shingles were driven through the air for distances, in some instances, of over a mile; chimneys crashed down through the roofs and ceilings; telegraph and telephone poles were blown down and the wires tangled.

IN THE CYCLONE'S TRACK.

The course of the cyclone as it passed through St. Clairsville was from the west to the east, or to speak more exactly, from a little south of west to east of north. As far as known the first damage done by the storm was at the County Infirmary, where the large and costly stables and barn were completely demolished, scarcely a timber being left standing. Large amounts of grain, hay and other products were carried away from here. The wind then passed over to the town of East Richmond, where incalculable injury is reported to have been done. Sweeping in its course it struck the new modern brick mansion of Calvin Patton on the old Woodmansee farm and leveled it to the ground. Continuing its conquering course it whirled for a second around the large two-story brick residence of Richard Riley, overturning it with a crash. Then the course changed, and it swept south and east, striking the fine residence of Benj. Barkhurst, south of the town, better known as the Judge Kugler's property, completely destroying it; continuing its course toward the east, it struck the McKelvey farm, overthrowing the new house and barn of Mr. Joseph Young.

RUIN OF THE FAIR GROUNDS.

It completely destroyed the pride of St. Clairsville—the old fair grounds. Of the fifty grand old oaks that stood so proudly within the enclosure and under whose shade St. Clairsville has sought recreation for years past, forty-seven were torn up by the roots. It was a desolate looking sight to see these grand old trees lying prone on the ground. Their loss can never be replaced. All the buildings and stables on the grounds, except two, small unimportant ones, were swept away. The cyclone struck the Thompson farm east of town, and so peeled and snapped and twisted the trees that the place looked as though it might have stood in the line of a cyclone. The cyclone struck the McKelvey farm, overthrowing the new house and barn of Mr. Joseph Young.

DESTRUCTION IN THE TOWN.

The Rink Wrought in the Buildings of St. Clairsville.

In St. Clairsville the portion that suffered the most was from Marietta street, along Main street—the business portion of the place. There is not a building in that section that is not injured. In fact, it may be said that there is not a house in the corporation limits that has not suffered some damage. Owing to the almost irresistible manner in which everything was mired up and the excitement that prevailed, the prospecting of a complete list of the losses was an impossibility last night.

HEAVY LOSSES.

The heaviest losses in St. Clairsville are H. C. Wadley, owner of the Wadley block, containing the public hall and First National Bank of St. Clairsville and also occupied as a residence by Mr. Wadley; the entire upper story was demolished. The eastern portion of this building was occupied by the Wadley family, and the loss was estimated at \$3,500. The loss on the Wadley block will reach at least \$12,000. The office was in the path of the cyclone, and the building was one of the first to be wrecked. The loss on the Wadley block will reach at least \$12,000.

A new barn of corrugated iron recently built in the rear of the National Hotel was scattered all over town and the roof and a part of the upper story of the National Hotel swept away.

THE CHURCHES HIT.

The United Presbyterian church was completely demolished, the Presbyterian church to nearly wrecked that it will probably have to be rebuilt and the Methodist church unroofed. These were all substantial buildings. The Baptist church, however, escaped the terrible fury of the storm. The machinery and stock greatly damaged; estimated loss \$3,000. Major Thompson's fine two-story brick is destroyed.

SWEEPING A STREET.

The block on Marietta street just off the pike may be said to be entirely demolished. Not a house is to be found along there in the town. The houses of Mrs. Stamp, mother of Mr. B. S. Melare, of a fine brick structure. The house of Mr. B. S. Melare was swept away. The house of Mr. B. S. Melare was swept away. The house of Mr. B. S. Melare was swept away.

FURNITURE BLOWN OUT OF DOORS AND WINDOWS.

The General Weir homestead, occupied by Fred Trol, was badly damaged, and the furniture and family effects nearly all blown out of the doors and windows and carried away by that irresistible force that transformed in so short a time a pretty town into a scene of ruin. The residences of Mrs. Miller and Rev. Robert Alexander were badly damaged. Mr. W. A. Hunt, of the Chronicle, had a car kitchen and a portion of the roof of his house carried away. The roof of the residence of W. S. Colby, of Highgate, Judge Kelley, Mr. Frazier, H. Bingham, Wm. Sedwith and James Mc-

Manna were blown off. The residence of W. B. Cash, clerk of the courts, was also unroofed, and Mr. Cash was hurt in the forehead by a door being suddenly blown in his face.

The Patterson block was unroofed and the walls badly strained. The Collins block and the Jepson block are also seriously damaged. The office of George Robinson, the treasurer, was unroofed and the end of the building blown in.

ON THE WESTERN BORDER.

Among the losses occasioned in that section lying just west of the town are to be enumerated the following: The wagon shop and stable of Charles Pickering were destroyed. The house of John Coleman's plowing mill, his house and stables are almost total wrecks.

CHILD BLOWN ONE HUNDRED YARDS.

A little child belonging to him was blown about one hundred yards and landed on the pike; the child was bruised and frightened, but fortunately no bones were broken. Judge Cochran's barn was wrecked and his house seriously damaged. The elegant two-story brick belonging to and occupied by Calvin Patton, and his two barns, were almost entirely leveled.

A large brick occupied by Major Neiswander was wrecked. Trol's house was unroofed, one barn carried entirely away and another one badly wrecked. John Henderson lost a stable.

William Lee had a stable and outhouses carried off. The residence of James Clark was wrecked. The house of James Clark was wrecked. The house of James Clark was wrecked. The house of James Clark was wrecked.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

Among other losses in the town and vicinity are: J. B. Hoge, fine stable gone. Mrs. Grove, house unroofed. Squire Davis, residence unroofed and the end of a smaller house blown in.

The house of James F. Tallman was wrecked by having blown on and against it the large carriage and blacksmith shop of John Carlisle. Carlisle's property was totally wrecked, and that of James F. Tallman was also wrecked. Mrs. Walker's house was unroofed and her stable demolished. The house occupied by W. A. Gephart was so wrecked as to make it uninhabitable.

Colonel J. K. Mitchell's inn is estimated at \$2,000. The house of John Mitchell, occupied by Fred Trol's Sons, a large brick, and on their stock of dry goods and suitings, will be very large. Mr. Furber, who has his office over Fred Trol's Sons, lost all his furniture and a considerable lot of silverware and some of his instruments.

LAST OF THE ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

East of the town a two-story frame, purchased a few days ago for \$2,500 by George Morrow from G. W. Barnes, was split almost entirely in two. This house stood flush on the pike. Mr. Barnes, who resided a short distance north had one barn badly wrecked and another one carried entirely away.

The house of J. B. Hoge and one other killed and a fine family were killed. The house of J. B. Hoge and one other killed and a fine family were killed. The house of J. B. Hoge and one other killed and a fine family were killed.

JOHN HILLY'S INJURY.

Of the other casualties reported the most serious was that which befell John Hilly, a brother of Editor Riley, of the Chronicle. It occurred west of town at the Kelley farm. Hilly was riding on the Kelley farm. Hilly was riding on the Kelley farm. Hilly was riding on the Kelley farm.

WHIRLED FOR 200 YARDS.

Clarence Singer was whirled along for about 200 yards and bruised and scratched from head to foot. Colonel James Anderson, of the Baltimore Independent, who happened to be in the town, was in an open wagon and was blown through the air and landed in a ditch. He was not injured.

Many spoke of the storm-cloud having a wing or tail, many in describing the wind as coming from the south wing of the north wing. The south wing unroofed the depot of the Southern road. Nearly all the street lamps were blown down and the town was wrapped in darkness last night. Had there been a rain storm last night the loss would have been almost total.

IT WAS LEARNED AT 7 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING AT ST. CLAIRSVILLE, THAT THE CYCLONE STRUCK ON APRIL 15, AND WENT ON THROUGH A WIDE AREA, AND ENTIRELY DELETED A LARGE RESIDENCE AND BARN BUILDINGS OF EDWARD ARRIK.

The railroad was blocked with trees and poles, and travel was interrupted for several hours. In this account no mention is made of probably fifty buildings, at least, that have been injured more or less. Judging from the evidence of the great damage done in and about St. Clairsville, there has no doubt been much serious damage done to farm houses situated away from the main roads. The number of large

trees and ornamental shrubbery blown down and ruined cannot be estimated and their value is not to be computed.

REPAIRING THE DAMAGE.

St. Clairsville had scarcely recovered from the shock and realized her condition before messengers were despatched to Wheeling for rollers and all sorts of mechanics who will be useful in the work of restoration. Mr. F. G. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Peterson, had reached the town by half past nine o'clock and at once began to do business. His firm will make a complete list of the damage done, and the cost of repairing the same, and the cost of rebuilding will have all they can do until the town once more has a roof over its head, its chimneys up and its walls repaired. Last night every body was talking about repairing the damage, and every body is going ahead in that spirit. The solid old town is strong enough to recuperate as rapidly as mechanics can be had to do the work. The people take a philosophical view of the situation and are making the best of it.

AN EYE WITNESS'S STORY.

Messrs. Patton and Patterson Describe the Cyclone.

Messrs. Patton and Patterson and James Patton, two young business men of St. Clairsville, arrived in the city not long after the cyclone last evening. They both suffered considerable damage to the buildings in which their business rooms are located, and their visit here was to engage roofers to go and repair the damage at once.

In addition to what they saw, James Patton, father in agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at St. Clairsville, desired to make arrangements to have the serious damage done to the telegraph poles and wires repaired at once. A gang of line men will be sent out early this morning, and the wires repaired as rapidly as possible.

An Intelligencer reporter met the two gentlemen named last evening, and from them obtained the following description of the cyclone and its effects.

THE STORM'S APPROACH.

Mr. Patton said he saw the storm cloud approaching from the West. It resembled in shape a funnel with the little end down, and was revolving with terrific rapidity, the cloud seeming to reach from the sky nearly to the ground, and looking like a revolving volume of dense black smoke. The cry was heard on all sides, "Go to your cellars, a white wind is coming!" Mr. Patton went into the basement of the building in which his store is situated, and sat there till the cyclone was over. Hon. L. Danford has been in the adjoining building, and was caught in it at the time. A large section of brick chimney crashed through his ceiling, and on down through the floor, leaving him unharmed.

THOUGHT IT A FIRE.

Mr. Patton said when he first saw the cyclone it hovered over the west end of the town like a dense smoke. His first idea when his attention was called to it by an unusual commotion in the street was that the whole west end of town was on fire, and that the smoke was rising from the burning buildings. He then saw the cyclone, and was struck by its appearance. He said it was a white wind, and that it was a cyclone.

In the Patterson home a large hole was made in the ceiling of one of the sleeping rooms. Hon. L. Danford's office is in the same building. The building and those adjoining were not otherwise injured except in the loss of their fire walls and the damage to the roof.

"Are you highly rejoiced as believing that the President should call an extra session before December, so as to give Congress an opportunity of reducing taxes?"

"I think the President ought to convene Congress as early as October for the purpose of considering the question. This would, probably, by three months, hasten a change in the administration. These changes must originate in the House. If Congress convenes in October it would continue in session until December. The Speaker could appoint the Committee of Ways and Means early in October, and by the first of January, in that event, a measure could be matured and brought into the House where it could be considered and sent to the Senate as early as March, and a bill could thus pass both houses by May of next year. If all this action is postponed until the regular session in December, it is not probable that any measure could pass before August. Besides, at the regular session appropriation bills would be taken up, and the excitement and disturbance of a new session would come in, so that there would not be time for the consideration of a measure of this kind before the session would be closed."

"What are the prospects for 1888, as respects the success of the Republicans or Democrats?"

"It is too soon to judge with any degree of accuracy at this time. The indications are that the Republicans will succeed, but some new elements are now appearing in the elections which make any prophecy now of little value. I think the Republicans ought to succeed, because they can secure the support of the farmers and the people of the West. The Democrats are in accord with every party that, as they go in 1888, may affect the result. If there are only two tickets in the field, I would have no doubt of our success. If there should be three or four, the result would be changed. But I have faith in our success because I believe we ought to succeed, and also because, if not, all present indications are in that direction."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Mr. Powderly Outlines the Work of the Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 15.—To-morrow's issue of the *Journal of United Labor* will contain a long article by Mr. Powderly.

Referring to the intentions of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Powderly will say: "Knights of Labor need not go away from home to get 'issue' to advocate. They have a declaration of principles any one of which, carried out, would materially advance the welfare of the human family."

Mr. George Smith's fine residence, just above Bailey's, was badly wrecked, George Smith being badly injured.

J. H. C. Drennen's beautiful house at the head of Walnut street was very nearly ruined. The house was of brick, which were scattered over the lawn, the trees and fine shrubbery being completely destroyed.

Mrs. Stanton's brick house near Walnut street was badly wrecked, the side being blown out, and the roof partially off. The McCord property, a large brick house, was badly wrecked, the entire end being blown down.

## ALLISON'S VIEWS.

HE PROPOSES A REDUCTION PLAN In regard to the Surplus Problem—He Thinks Congress should Convene in the Fall and Act on the Matter—The Presidential Outlook Very Good.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the course of an interview to-day Senator Allison, of Iowa, touched upon several topics of special interest to the commercial and financial world.

"What is likely to be the situation respecting the surplus, owing to a failure to reduce taxation of the last session?" inquired the interviewer.

Senator Allison replied: "There will probably be no considerable accumulation of the surplus during the remainder of this fiscal year. The debt was reduced \$12,000,000 during the last month, and the Treasury in the Treasury increased about \$2,000,000, so that at this rate, or any reasonable approach to it, the redemption of all the three per cent. will take place between now and July."

After that time there will be a constant accumulation of money in the Treasury over and above current payments to the interest on the \$2,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds. It is probable that Congress either reduces taxes or makes new and additional appropriations. If Congress does not convene until December no tax reduction is probable. A year from next July—the result of which would be accumulation of a surplus in addition to that now in the Treasury of from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

"It has been suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury might utilize the National Bank deposit for the deposit of the accumulating surplus and that they in turn could loan it, and thus keep the money paid for taxes in the hands of the people."

"I have heard this proposition discussed here and there," answered the Senator, "but it does not appear to me feasible. It might be done to some extent, but it would not be wise to place large sums in the hands of the banks. They could not loan it for business purposes without understanding that it was to be called for by the Treasury. Such an understanding would lead to favoritism and speculation."

National depositaries are established only to facilitate government collections and payments, and not as a means to loan public money, with rare exceptions the money held by these depositaries has always been subject to draft at any time, and the deposits have been made only upon the security of Government bonds, so that this scheme or plan is not practicable to any considerable extent in providing a method to keep in circulation money drawn into the Treasury at any time, and the result is to appropriate reasonable sums for the purposes of government and then reduce the taxes so that there will be no great surplus. I know of but one way of reducing taxes, and that is to open the Treasury to the public, and buy unmatured four or six per cent. bonds, and pay the current premium for them. The sinking fund will require for the fiscal year 1888 about \$16,000,000.

"If this requirement is met that amount of four or four and a half per cent. bonds, and to that extent the surplus will be reduced. This the Secretary will do undoubtedly—first, because the law requires it, and second, because it will be necessary to make a great stringency in the money market."

"Are you highly rejoiced as believing that the President should call an extra session before December, so as to give Congress an opportunity of reducing taxes?"

"I think the President ought to convene Congress as early as October for the purpose of considering the question. This would, probably, by three months, hasten a change in the administration. These changes must originate in the House. If Congress convenes in October it would continue in session until December. The Speaker could appoint the Committee of Ways and Means early in October, and by the first of January, in that event, a measure could be matured and brought into the House where it could be considered and sent to the Senate as early as March, and a bill could thus pass both houses by May of next year. If all this action is postponed until the regular session in December, it is not probable that any measure could pass before August. Besides, at the regular session appropriation bills would be taken up, and the excitement and disturbance of a new session would come in, so that there would not be time for the consideration of a measure of this kind before the session would be closed."

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